

but that those views will meet the approbation of the great democratic party.

With great respect, gentlemen,
I have the honor to be
Your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

How. *Elijah A. Brown, John Law, Nathaniel West, John Pettit, Jesse D. Bright, and J. G. Pepper, Esqrs., Committee.*

REPLY OF MR. BUCHANAN.

[Copy.]

WASHINGTON CITY, 11 Feb. 1843.

GENTLEMEN.—I have the honor of receiving your communication in behalf of the late Democratic convention of the State of Indiana, and in obedience to their request, I shall now proceed to answer the interrogatories which you have propounded to me by their direction. In performing this duty I think I shall best consult the wishes of the members of that convention by employing, as far as I can, the clear and explicit language of the interrogatories themselves, not deeming it necessary to enlarge upon subjects the consideration and discussion of which has occupied a considerable portion of my public life. Instead, therefore, of troubling you with reasons in detail for my opinion on the bank, the distribution, and the veto questions, I shall leave the honor of transmitting to you speeches delivered by me on these subjects, in the Senate of the United States, during the present Congress.

In the first place, then, I am opposed to the chartering of a National Bank, or any other institution, by whatever name it may be called, authorized to issue bills of credit for banking purposes, or to regulate exchanges, believing any such institution to be both unconstitutional and highly inexpedient.

2. I am opposed to the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the several States in the Union."

3. If by a protective tariff you mean the levying of any high "tax upon imports" that may be necessary to secure sufficient revenue for the purpose of sustaining an economical administration of the Government, then I am opposed to any such tariff. On this subject I cannot better present to you my views than by copying a few sentences from my remarks, made in the Senate of the U. States on the 27th August last, on the tariff bill. They are as follows:

"I would upon the present, as upon almost every other occasion, have acted upon the principles of Gen. Jackson, a man nearly as much distinguished for sagacity and statesmanship, as for his courage and conduct on the field of battle. That illustrious old man, having the review and reduction of the tariff of 1832 distinctly in view, uses the following language, in his annual message of Decembe[r] of that year: 'The soundest maxims of public policy and the principles upon which our republican institutions are founded, recommend a proper adaptation of the revenue to the expenditure, and they also require that the expenditure shall be limited to what, by an economical administration, shall be consistent with the simplicity of the Government, and necessary to an efficient public service.' In effecting this adjustment, it is due, in justice to the interests of the different States, and even to the preservation of the Union itself, that the protection afforded by existing laws to any branches of national industry should not exceed what may be necessary to counteract the regulations of foreign nations, and to secure a supply of those articles of manufacture essential to the national independence and safety in time of war." In several of his previous messages to Congress, he avows similar principles, in time still stronger; and in one of them he cites the authority of different Madison, and Monroe, in their support.—This is my stand upon the subject of the tariff, and I am both willing and anxious to carry it out fully in practice. I am willing to unite with my political friends from the North, the South, the East, and the West, in reducing the expenditures of the Government to the lowest point, consistently with the national honor, and national safety. I would not impose one dollar of duties on foreign imports, beyond what may be necessary to meet such an economical expenditure. In adjusting these duties, I shall never abandon the principle of discrimination in favor of such branches of home industry as may be necessary to secure a supply of those articles of manufacture essential to the national independence and safety in time of war; and this more especially after such manufactures have been established at immense expense on the faith of your laws.—I would save them from sinking into ruin, by such a rate of discrimination as may be necessary to preserve them. I repeat that this is my creed; and it has always been the creed of the father of the democratic church. (Vide the Congressional Globe, for the session 1811-'12, page 961.)

4. I am opposed to an amendment of the Constitution of the U. States, still further limiting the veto power."

5. I shall abide by the decision of a national convention of the democratic party, in the selection of a candidate for the Presidency, and shall give my support and influence to the election of the nominee of said convention."

Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

QUARTER EDITIONS.—There is a *Newspaper*, a *Tiger* in Indiana, a *Cake* in Ohio—all democrats—the first is terribly strong when settling—the second death on coins, which are an infinite diet; and the third a kind of tart, half nibbled to death by the ledges—*Exchange paper*.

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

(Subject to the decision of a National Convention.)

FOR GOVERNOR

JAMES WHITCOMB.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR

JESSE D. BRIGHT.

FOR CONGRESS, TENTH DISTRICT.

ANDREW KENNEDY.

FOR DEUTSCHE BROTHERER.

We have made arrangements for getting the German type for the *Brotzetter* from N. York, and expect to receive it soon after the opening of navigation; the first number will probably appear about the middle of May. Persons having lists of subscribers will please forward them to us by the 15th May. Editors will oblige by noting this.



Tremendous Peal
of GENUINE DEMOCRATIC THUNDER!

Democratic Majority

5,879!!

New York City Election.

New York City has nobly redeemed herself, and set an example which we trust will be followed from one end of the Union to the other.

At the recent charter election, Robert Morris (democrat) was elected Mayor by a greater majority than has ever been given in that city since the election of Gen. Jackson. His majority is

5,879!!!

and the Common Council stands—

26 Democrats to 8 Whigs.

Last year the whigs had a majority in the Common Council. This is, we suppose, highly gratifying to the whigs; they are great sticklers for "change," and we think they have got it in their heart's content. The whole number of votes given was nearly 46,000, being about 2000 more than was ever before polled in the city.—The democratic vote is greater by 3,000 than in 1810, and the whig by 1437 less. At this large rate, prevents the whigs from charging their defeat to their usual scapegoat General Apolly, they are pretending to attribute it to pipe-smoking and illegal voting; they are well versed in these matters, and think the democratic might, as the whigs have often before, have thus entitred the election.

This is all judges. The whigs know well enough that their defeat is owing to the returning "other second thought" of the people, and their growing dislike of whigism and whiggery. The whigs distinctly avowed that this election was to open the campaign for "Barry of the West." His name was inscribed on their banners, and his principles set forth at their public meetings, and in their papers, to receive an expression of the public will in his favor. This election was to make or mar his fortune." This it has done most effectively. The voice of the greatest commercial city in the Union has been clearly and strongly expressed against whiggery and its leader. The last nail in Mr. Clay's political coffin has been driven. The tariff, the assumption hobby, and the other "absolute ideas" of whiggery have received an unqualified condemnation.

We give below the vote cast for Mayor at this election:

	Mounts (Dem.)	Mounts (Whig)
1st Ward	618	569
2d	472	710
3d	747	1169
4th	1364	889
5th	1276	1301
6th	1583	768
7th	2032	1671
8th	2969	2152
9th	2228	1492
10th	1750	1170
11th	2002	636
12th	523	502
13th	1851	819
14th	1646	978
15th	786	1491
16th	1849	1673
17th	1881	1198
	25,301	19,492
Morris' majority	5,879	

BROWNLAW.—The democratic candidate for Mayor is elected by a majority of 311. This city has hitherto been in the hands of the Whigs.

Thankful for small favors.—Many whig papers are making a terrible noise because a Whig has been elected mayor of Albany by a majority of 12,222; worthless than their usual majority in that city. So few victories fall in their lot now-a-days, that the most trifling advantage is seized with the avidity with which a drowning man grasps a straw.

HAMILTON.—At the last accounts the revolution ary party had gained complete ascendancy. President Roger had abdicated, and left the island. He embarked on board an English ship of war for Jamaica.

CHASE.—The banks in the eastern cities refuse to receive the Spanish small change at its nominal value. Quarters are taken at 22 cents, shillings at 10 cents, and sixpences at 5 cents.

TEMPERANCE FOUNTAIN.—Our neighbor, Dr. Jellie, has erected a soda fountain, and is now ready to furnish a refreshing and grateful beverage to his thirsty friends. The soda water cannot be exceeded on either side of the mountains. When the hot weather fairly sets in we predict the doctor will have a great many calls.

HORSE THIEF.—On Saturday evening last, about dusk, a horse belonging to Mr. J. M. Briggs was stolen from the front of Mr. Tamm's tavern, by a fellow named Myers. Next morning it was discovered that he had taken the Van Wert road, and some citizens started in pursuit, and tracked him to within three miles of Van Wert. They then proceeded to Van Wert, in hopes of obtaining fresh horses and the assistance of the officers there to aid in the capture of the thief. But though Myers was well known there as a desperate villain, and was believed to be secreted in the woods in that vicinity, no aid could be got!

Myers was seen leading a brace of pistols before taking the horse. A reward of \$250 is offered for the capture of the thief and return of the horse. The horse is six or seven years old, of a dark bay color, with a star in his forehead, and about 14 hands high.

"No fault so fit"—A Whig correspondent of the Times having conceived the idea "no fault so fit" has kindly volunteered to supply the deficiency in the tim-making article. He is a very public spirited man, this name Whig, and this is not the first time he has relieved the dullness of some political squibbles by offering his invaluable services to make "fun," which otherwise, from the lack of the chief ingredient, we should have had to do without. Besides many previous acts of self-devotion, he furnished the necessary material for an abundance of "fun" during Mr. Kennedy's visit to this place; and at the late county convention he was again on hand.

We hope the grand convection which assembled here to day will not overlook his claims in their favorable notice. If he do not get the nomination for Congress, it will conclusively prove one of two things: either that "republicans are ungrateful," or that the much-loving whigs of this region are too selfish to divide with Congress the fun this "Whig" supplies them with.

PAGE DISTRICT.—Caleb H. Smith has been nominated by the whig convention as their candidate for Congress. The whigs are great users of soft soap at elections, and as Caleb H. purchased that celebrated Brooklyn soap factory for the state, he was considered just the man for their use. There were 106 votes given, of which

Caleb H. Smith received 59
Samuel W. Parker 32
James Jordan 10
James Perry 5

Caleb H. Smith has been elected *Page* *Editor* by his fellow citizens in Indianapolis. He is going through his degrees rapidly; from U. S. Senator to senator at one step. If he continues to advance at this rate, how long will it take him to reach the top round of fame's ladder?

UNION.—There has been a serious plot in Canton, arising out of the dislike of the Chinese to having foreigners among them. Several English factories and warehouses were pillaged and set afire; the authorities made but feeble efforts to suppress the tumult. Sir H. Puttler, the English commander arrived in Canton during the disturbance. He has made an arrangement with the Chinese authorities, in which they agree to indemnify the sufferers. The Celestines will find this an expensive amusement.

Jacob Sherman, a messenger employed by the bankers and brokers of New York and Philadelphia to convey money between the two cities, has absconded with from one to two hundred thousand dollars of his employers' money in his possession. He has been long in this employ, and so great was the confidence in his integrity that for a day or two after his absence was discovered it was supposed that he had been born and numbered. It is now ascertained that after leaving Philadelphia for New York, he quitted the cars at Trenton, and returned by a private conveyance to Philadelphia, and there took a place, under an assumed name, in the car for Pittsburgh. Nothing further had been heard from him at the latest date. Some whispers are setting up the plea of insanity for him, because he only took the paltry sum of one or two hundred thousand dollars, although he has frequently been entrusted with much larger sums, which he faithfully delivered.

It is understood that Judge Kilgore will not oppose him, and that Dr. Thompson will be his companion. This may be the case.

Our own opinion, however, is that this is a case upon the political level, and that the

Judge will not be his candidate.

Kilgore will, yet be his candidate.

United States Calendar for 1843.

President, JOHN TYLER.

Vice President, W. P. MANGUM.

Cabinet—Secretary of State, Daniel Webster; Treasury, Walter Forward; War, John C. Spencer; Navy, Abel P. Upshur.

Potomac General, C. A. Wickliffe.

Attorney General, Hugh S. Legare.

Com'r of Patents, H. L. Ellsworth.

Court of Land & Justice, Theodosius L. Ulrich.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice, Roger B. Taney.

Associate Justices, Joseph Story, Smith Thompson, John McLean, Henry Baldwin, James M. Wayne, P. V. Daniels, John McKinley, and John Catron.

Reporter, Richard Peters. Clerk, William T. Carroll. Marshal, Alexander Hunter.

Indiana State Register.

SAMUEL BIGGER, Governor;

SAMUEL HALL, Lieutenant Governor;

WILLIAM SHEETS, Secretary of State;

MORRIS MORRIS, Auditor of State;

GEORGE II. DUNN, Treasurer;

H. M. HUNTINGTON, U. S. Dist. Judge;

G. CURING, U. S. District Attorney;

H. BASSETT, Clerk;

ROBERT HANNA, U. S. Marshal;

ISAAC BLACKFORD, Circuit Lawyer, Jefferson;

AH SULLIVAN, Judge of the Supreme Court;

H. C. COOKS, Clerk.

County Commissioners sit on the first Monday of March, June, September and December.

Probate Courts sit on the second Monday in February, May, August and November.

S. S. MOSS, Auditor of Allen Co. T. K. BRECKENRIDGE, Treasurer, do. Officees, in public building, corner Main Street and Public Square.

B. G. JOYES, Clerk of Circuit Court—Office in the second story of Barnett & Hanna's brick building, Columbia street.

R. E. FARNAS, Recorder, Office on Clinton Street, one door north of the Bank.

Fort Wayne City Council meets first Monday in each month. Henry Lotz, Mayor; Wm. Lytle, City Recorder; Office, east of Recorder's.

Fort Wayne Branch Bank, S. Hanna, President; H. McCulloch, Cashier; M. W. Hubbard, Teller. Notes for discount to be offered on Tuesdays.

New Seal.

E. H. MURRAY, would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne, that he has issued his school in the vicinity of Evelyn's Addition; at what is known as Tinkham's school house, on the occasion, was his residence.—Experience in the tuition and rearing of youth, justified the idea on the part of the teacher, of giving satisfaction.

TERMS.—For Orthography, Spelling, Reading and writing, \$2.50 per quarter; Arithmetic, Grammatic and Geography, \$3 per quarter.

Wooden Ware Baskets &c.

CEDAR and common tubs, wooden bowls, &c. Also a variety of Ladies Travelling and other Baskets.

HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

Candy Orde's taken at Par

A candy orde's are now being made in all counties, if called during the present month, and on most kinds of Product will be taken fair market price. November 12, 1842.

Lafayette Flour.

On commission, a superior lot of Superior Flour from the Lafayette Mills, B. HINTON.

Drugs & Medicines.

The subscriber have in hand a general assortment of Medicines which they will sell low, consisting in part of the following:

Emetics and Glauber Salts.

Sulphur.

Caster Oil & Olive oil.

Turkey Oil.

Sulph. Quinine.

Rhubarb.

Potash.

Bateman's drops.

Nerve and Bone Liniment,

Sonic & Mauve.

HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

Medical Notice.

DOCTORS THOMPSON & STURG, respectfully inform the citizens of Ft Wayne and vicinity, that they will continue the practice of MEDICINE & SURGERY in their various branches. Office next door to Compton and Scott, and nearly opposite the store of L. G. & R. P. Jones.

L. G. THOMPSON.

C. E. STURGUS.

Fort Wayne March 20, 1842.

Cabinet Furniture.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Fort Wayne and its vicinity, that they are now carrying on the

CABINETMAKING BUSINESS.

Their shop is on Columbia Street, the building occupied in part by Mr. Englehardt's chair factory, and will be happy at all times to visit with any who may favor them with their wants. Their work shall not be surpassed in quality by any manufacturer in the place.

Old furniture repaired and repolished in the best manner at short notice.

F. C. SMALLHOUSE.

C. F. C. SMALLHOUSE.

Fort Wayne, March 10, 1843.

Furniture and Chairs for sale, or exchanged for Country Produce.

PRICES TO SUIT THE HARD TIMES!!!

F. T. INCHINER invites the friends to call in his old establishment, west of R. W. Thy.

for a view of his goods and prices, his skill and furniture.

A few 700 Sav. Louis wainscots, Black Walnut, White Walnut or Butternut, and Curled Sugar or Maple, to be delivered at Ewing's mill or Cedar Creek; Thompson's & Miller's, founder down Browning's or Fairchild's, St. Mary's; the Hayles, on Abantic; Stinson, New Haven; the Mills in town or on the bank of the Canal within 10 miles of Fort Wayne.

Dec. 30, 1842.

Beds, Head, Wheel, and Chain Factory.

THE undersigned have entered into partnership in the above business under the name and style of J. & J. M. MILLER. Their shop is one room east of the Plaza, on Main, where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment

of the above named articles, which they will offer to the public at a reasonable price.

Orders from distance will meet attention.

Practicing at their shop.

JOHNSTON MILLER.

JOHN M. MILLER.

PROSPECTUS TO THE NEW VOLUME OF THE United States Magazine.

AND
Democratic Review.

VOLUME XI., COMMENCING JULY, 1842.

EDITOR, OBSERVATOR.

BY an increase in the number of pages, and by an alteration in its typographical arrangement, the quality of matter heretofore furnished to the readers of the Democratic Review, will be increased in its future numbers.

SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

The Prospective value added to his own of forty, during the course of the coming year, from a number of the most able pens of the great Democratic Party— together with that of others, in its purely literary department, to which some political discussion is added.

Bornman, J. F. O'Connor, Angel Kendell, Whipple, Noddy, Gipkin, Butler, Parker, Rodwin, Haworth, Darrene, Paulding, A. H. Everett, Brownson, Cameron, J. L. Stevens, Tilden, Tasquier, Emma, Bryant, Cass, C. J. Ingoldsby, Miss Sedgwick.

The Monthly Feminist and Commercialist article, which has long been popularized by the most intelligent critics during the past year in themselves alone worth the subscription to the work, will be continued from the same able

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FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

VOLUME 8.—No. 44.

FORT WAYNE, IA., SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1848.

WHOLE NUMBER 424.

THOMAS TIGAR,
EDITOR & PUBLISHER.
IN THE THIRD STORY OF BARNETT & HANNA'S
NEW BUILDING, COLUMBIA STREET.

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PROSPECTUS
Der ersten Deutschen Zeitung im Staate Indiana, unter Dem Nahmen:

DER Deutsche Beobachter
VON INDIANA.

LÄNGST war es schon wohl ein Bedürfnis, dass in einem Staate, worin so viele Deutsche wohnen wie in Indiana, auch eine Deutsche Zeitung erscheine, welche es sich zur Pflicht macht, nicht nur die Deutsche Muttersprache zu erhalten, sondern auch ihren Lesern sowohl in kommerzieller als oeconomischer Hinsicht die neuesten Erfindungen mitzutheilen, und vornehmlich so viel in ihren Kraesten steht die rein Democratichen Grundsätze zu verbreiten und zu vertheidigen. Der Deutsche Beobachter macht es sich zur Pflicht, so viel in seinen Kraesten steht, die Rechte und Freiheit der Buerger zu vertheidigen, die acht Democratichen Grundsätze aufrecht zu erhalten und gegen die Angiffe und Verlaemdigungen des Whigethums zu beschuetzen; das Neuste von Europa und hier seinen Lesern mitzutheilen, und zur Unterhaltung und Vergnuegen seiner schoenen Leserinnen Erzaehlungen Gedichte und Raethsel mit beizufügen. Er wird Keine Muehe sparen, die gerechten Ansforlungen seiner geneigten Leser und Leserinnen zu befriedigen, bittet aber auch zugleich um gütige Nachsicht, wenn es gleich anfangt noch nicht ganz ihren Erwartungen entsprechen sollte, und empfiehlt sich dann ganz besonders zu einer recht zahlreichen Subscription.

BEDINGUNGEN:

Der DEUTSCHE BEOBACHTER erscheint regelmässig jede Woche in FORT WAYNE sobald die Deutschen Drucker Leitern angelangt sind.— Der Preis ist fuer ein Jahr \$1.50 in Vorauszahlung, oder \$2.00 im Laufe des Jahrs. Keiner kann die Zeitung aufgeben, bis alle Rueckstaende bezahlt sind. Briefe und Mittheilungen werden nur aus der Post Office genommen, wen sie franzirt sind. Bekanntmachungen, so wohl hiesige wie auswaertige werden nur gegen Zahlung eingerueckt, wosuer der Preis so gering als moeglich soll gestellt werden, und in der naechste Nummer angegeben werden soll. Wer 10 subscriptibenten einsammelt, und den betrag eingesetzt, erhaelt 12 Exemplare zugeschickt. Die Herren Post Meister machen es zu ihrer Pflicht Gelt und Subscribenden post frei einzuseuen.

Dr. C. SCHMITZ,
Redacteur.
THOMAS TIGAR,
Drucker.

TIMES OF HOLDING COURTS
IN THE TWELFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.
Allen county, February 6. August 14.
Adams " March 6, September 4.
Wells " March 13, September 11.
Huntington March 20, September 18.
Whitley " March 27, September 25.
Noble " April 3, October 2.
Lagrange April 10, October 9.
Steuben " April 24, October 23.
De Kalb " May 1, October 30.
J. W. BORDEN, President Judge.
W. H. COOMBS, Prosecuting Attorney.

FORT WAYNE MAIIS.

Logansport, arrives Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings—departs Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings.

[During canal navigation this mail will arrive on Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday, and depart on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.]

Muncie City, arrives Saturday and Tuesday; departs Sunday and Wednesday.

Pines, arrives Monday and Thursday; departs Tuesday and Friday.

Winchester, arrives Monday and Thursday; departs Tuesday and Friday.

Elkhart, arrives Wednesday and Saturday; departs Wednesday and Sunday.

Whit Pines, arrives Thursday; departs Tuesday.

Brown C. H. arrives Thursday, departs Monday.

Palatki, arrives Saturday, departs Thursday. Whidby C. H. departs Friday morning, returns in the evening.

S. NOEL, P. M.

THE MUSE.

I LOVE THE MAN.

I love the man who calmly rests
When wealth and friends are flown,
Who peace and love, those heavenly guests,
Securely makes his own;
Who never looks to earth for biles,
Whose treasure is the skies;
To whom keen sorrow's dark abyss
Brings no depressive sighs.

I love the man who kindly bears
The haughty tyrant's frown;
Alike to friend and foe he wears
The look of calm renown.

The proud contempt, the conscious slight,
Do not affect his soul;

He's firmer in the truth and right,
As passion's billows roll.

I love the man who kindly gives,
As Heaven has blest his store—
Who shares the gifts that he receives,
With them that need them more.

Whose melting heart of pity moves
Other sorrow and distress—

Of all his friends who mostly loves,
The poor—the fatherless.

I love the man who scorns to be
To name of sect, a slave—

Whose soul is like the anshine free—
Free as the ocean wave;

Who when he sees oppression—wrong—
Speaks out in thunder tones—

Who feels with thrith that he is strong
To grapple e'en with thrones.

I love the man who shuns to do
An action mean or low—

Who will a noble course pursue
To stranger, friend or foe—

Who seeks for justice, not for gain,
Is merciful and kind—

Who will not give a heedless pain,
In body or in mind.

I love the man whose only boast
Is wisdom, virtue, right,

Who feels if truth is ever lost
His honor has a blight

Who ne'er evades by look or sign
In every place the same;

Methinks the glories are divine
Which cluster round his name.

The Wedding in Court.

A ROMANTIC SWISS TALES.

CHAPTER I.

THE HUNT.

It was one fine day in September, nearly forty years ago, that a young man of the upper Engadine, named Aloys Voghel, set out full of joy and confidence to hunt the chamois for the last time that season, in one of the highest ranges of Mount Bernina, his enjoyment in this sport, which is well known to amount to absolute passion in those accustomed to it, was perhaps heightened by the reflection, that after his approaching marriage with the object of his early affection, the beautiful Clara Meyer, whose fond entreaties and persuasive smiles, which even on the present occasion, had half succeeded in dissuading him from the enterprise, would probably be often exerted to forbid its repetition, and transform the fearless chamois hunter into a quiet, peaceable husbandman. For this once, then, at least, he determined to enjoy, to the highest degree of excitement, the fearful pastime; and with all the enthusiasm of youth and happiness, he bounded from rock to rock, as he caught glimpses of the object of his pursuit, calculated to lure him to the highest and most unexplored regions of the mountain.

He was unencumbered, except by his rifle and a light pick-axe, indispensable for occasionally hoisting footstep, in the frozen snow; a game bag slung over his shoulder, containing a pair of sharp piked sandals to fasten on the shoes in scaling icy pinnacles, a large clasp-knife to dismember the prey, and the slender stores of bread, cheese, and *kirschwasser*, with which our hardy mountaineers support life, under circumstances of extreme peril and fatigue. The fineness of the weather, the magnificence of the objects which surrounded him, his own bright prospects of approaching felicity, combined to raise the spirits of the jocund hunter, and while at length he descended at no great distance before him, a herd of scattered chamois, whose vigilant sentinel, trusting apparently to their inaccessible situation, seemed slumbering on her post, his exultation was complete.

Fastening on his piked sandals, he crept silently round an icy ledge, whose dizzy precipice was suspended over an abyss, which lay but a chamois hunter would have shuddered to behold, and taking deliberate aim at the prime animal of the herd, he had the satisfaction of laying it dead at the feet of his startled companions. The report of the piece reverberating from rock to rock, awakened many a mountain echo, and after a moment (allowed by every cautious hunter to ascertain that the vibration of the atmosphere had disturbed no impending mass of snow,) the joyful youth rushed forward to take possession of his prey.

His first business, as an experienced chasseur, was to secure the valuable skin; this he stripped off, and after propitiating the mountain vultures by a tribute of the offals and inferior parts of the animal, he made of the skin, attached together by the four legs, a sort of knapsack, into which he put the horns, (a trophy of the age and strength of his victim,) the precious fat, and the more esteemed and delicate parts of the flesh. Fain would he have pursued the bewildered herd into still more inaccessible retreats, but this approaching shades of evening would have rendered too imprudent; and satisfied, for Clara's sake, with this comparatively easy triumph, he descended singing a hunter's carol, into those lower mountain ranges, where he might safely pass the night.

Over the side of the mountain which he chose for his descent for the sake of variety, though not precisely the nearest to his native village, lay a path little frequented, and very difficult, but occasionally used by those well acquainted with a country, as a passage into Italy, the northern parts of which, it is well known, are chiefly supplied with confectioners and sellers of lemonade, by the migratory inhabitants of the Engadine, who however, seldom fail to return with their little earnings and pass the evening of life in their native valley. Along this path, (which he knew would at no great distance bring him to a group of *Chaleots*, where he might pass the night,) Aloys gaily proceeded, many a bright vision of love and happiness beguiling the tedium of the way when, on turning an angle in the path occasioned by the recent fall of a mighty fragment from above, his merry strain died upon his lips, and joy gave place to horror, on beholding, across the path before him, the body of a murdered man!

A sight so rare in these peaceful regions, for a moment deprived the bold hunter of sense and motion, but quickly surmounting his weakness, and inspired by the warmth which still animated the body, with a faint hope of restoring life, he hesitated not a moment to cut the cord which bound round his neck his recent prey, (which rolled unheeded down the precipice,) and to throw over his shoulder the unhappy stranger, whose blood, notwithstanding Aloys' hasty attempt to staunch it, still oozed from a deep knife wound in his side.

With strength rendered almost supernaturally by hope and compassion, he fled with his burden towards the *Chaleots*; before he could reach them, exhausted nature compelled him to take a moment's breathing space, and once more to lay upon the turf beside him his melancholy load. Ere he could resume his task, he saw advancing towards him a party of herdsmen, who gathering round the body expressed in various ways their horror at a scene so awful, while one of the more aged, telling the rude means, his experience suggested, to recall the vital spark. It had, however, finally deserted its mortal tenement, and this sad certainly soon left both parties at leisure to inquire into the circumstances which had actually drawn them together.

Aloys could only attribute to a special interposition of Providence, his having been induced to select for his return a path by no means the most obvious or direct; and this belief gained ground in his mind, when, on examining more attentively the features of the dead they recalled to his remembrance those of an inhabitant of his native valley, who had left some years before to follow his fortunes on the Italian side of the mountains.

This the papers found on the victim confirmed; but if any property had been about his

person, it had been carried off by the assassin.

The herdsmen had, they said, been drawn to the spot by the importunities of a faithful dog, who now lay whining by the side of the body, and menacing those who attempted to remove it. Aloys willingly proffered his aid in assisting to convey it to the nearest village, as the herdsmen could ill be spared from their flocks, but though too conscious of innocence even to dream of incurring on himself the slightest suspicion, he could not help feeling that there was something ominous in thus reentering in funeral procession, a place which had been passed through but two days before the assembled multitude, "I and my daughter know him to be innocent. There is in this a mystery, which God in his own good time will clear up. He is my son, and I will accompany him to that dreary abode, which, whatever it be to the convict, should at least to the suspected, be made a place of safety, not of punishment."

These words of Conrad soothed the indignant spirit of the youth, while his influence and activity gave to the gloomy dungeon all the air of comfort it was capable of receiving.

which nothing short of the discovery of the real assassin, could well avert.

Aloys, while conveying to the chateau on a hill overlooking the village, had to pass the cottage of Conrad Meyer, the father of Clara; and it was some alleviation of his misery to see at his threshold the aged man, who taking the young man by the hand, said before the assembled multitude, "I and my daughter know him to be innocent. There is in this a mystery, which God in his own good time will clear up. He is my son, and I will accompany him to that dreary abode, which, whatever it be to the convict, should at least to the suspected, be made a place of safety, not of punishment."

THE PRESIDENCY.

The following are the replies of General Cass and Mr. Buchanan, to the interrogatories propounded to them by the committee appointed for that purpose at the State convention held in Indianapolis on the 9th January last. Mr. Van Buren's will be published next week.

REPLY OF MR. CASS.

[Copy.]

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 8th 1842.

GENTLEMEN.—Your letter, enclosing the resolutions of the Democratic Convention of the State of Indiana, was addressed to me at Washington, but did not reach that city, till after I had left there. It was then forwarded to me at this place, and in consequence of having stopped upon the route, considerable delay has occurred in its receipt. I make this explanation to account for that delay.

I shall now proceed to answer the questions proposed by the Convention, briefly, but frankly; satisfied it will be more agreeable to yourselves, and your colleagues of the Convention, that I should be explicit, than I should be led into tedious dissertations.

With respect to a National Bank, I have to remark, that I have always entertained doubts of the power of Congress to charter such an institution. The indirect process by which it is deduced from a very general provision, of that in-trumen, has never been satisfactory to me. But there is the less necessity for entering more in detail into the constitutional question, as it seems to me the public voice has pronounced itself, and justly, against the incorporation of any national bank by Congress. No such institution should, in my opinion, be established.

In answer to the second question, which relates to the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the several States, I reply, that I think no such distribution should be made. I will state, in a few words, the ground of this opinion. The necessary revenue for the support of the government of the United States must come from the people, and it must be supplied by direct or indirect taxation, or by the sale of public property. The general sentiment is opposed to direct taxation by the general government in time of peace; and of course there are left but the other two sources of supply to meet its expenses. Their proceeds must constitute the revenue for the country; and if one of them is abstracted or diminished, an additional burden is thrown upon the other.

Whatever sum the necessary expenses of the government may require, if the proceeds of the public lands make no part of it, the whole must be raised by taxation. If they make part of it, then the amount of taxation is diminished by the sum supplied by these proceeds. It follows that any proposition to divert the proceeds of these lands from the support of the government is in fact but a proposal to lay taxes upon the people. If a permanent annual revenue of eighteen millions of dollars is necessary for an economical administration of the government, and if two millions of these are produced by the sales of public lands, let a source of this supply be diverted to some other object, and these two millions must be provided by the imposition of taxes. All this is too clear to need further illustration. A proposition then to distribute the proceeds of the public lands among the several States, is, in effect, but a proposition to increase the taxation of the people.

At the sight of the blood-stained knife a murmur ran thro' the assembly, as it was evidently by a similar weapon that the murderer had been committed; and the story of the chamois, by which Aloys accounted for its condition, began to bear somewhat of an apocryphal character to minds already under the influence of prejudice. It was then mentioned by an inhabitant of S——, that the deceased had been supposed to quit his native valley under the influence of a sylvan victory.

Aloys in perfect unconsciousness of the strange surmises which had arisen among his ignorant, credulous countrymen, related in answer to the Landmann, the simple facts of his slaughter of the chamois, and subsequent relinquishment of his prey, to devote his services to the wounded man, producing with an air of innocent triumph, the still bloody knife with which he had dismembered the spoil, as the sole remaining evidence of his sylvan victory.

At the sight of the blood-stained knife a murmur ran thro' the assembly, as it was evidently by a similar weapon that the murderer had been committed; and the story of the chamois, by which Aloys accounted for its condition, began to bear somewhat of an apocryphal character to minds already under the influence of prejudice. It was then mentioned by an inhabitant of S——, that the deceased had been supposed to quit his native valley under the influence of a sylvan victory. To effect this, the representatives of the convention should come from the people; and should assemble to exercise their functions in as short an interval before the Presidential election as may be compatible with the preparatory arrangements and investigations which such a great object requires. The people should have all the time possible to express their latest will in the nomination of the candidate to be submitted for their support. Nothing can be gained, and much may be lost by undue haste. It may wear the appearance of distrust of the people, or of an unwillingness to leave their proper cause in their own hands. There, however, it should be left to the last reasonable moment, and then the Convention will be the fair exponents of the will of their constituents, at the time the delegated trust is to be exercised. I do not suffer myself to doubt,

but that these views will meet the approbation of the great democratic party.

With great respect, gentlemen,
I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Hon. Ethan A. Brown, John Law, Nathaniel West, John Pettit, Jesse D. Bright, and J. C. Pepper, Esqrs., Committee.

REPLY OF MR. BUCHANAN.

[Copy.]

WASHINGTON CITY, 11 Feb. 1843.

GENTLEMEN.—I have the honor of receiving your communication in behalf of the late Democratic convention of the State of Indiana, and in obedience to their request, I shall now proceed to answer the interrogatories which you have propounded to me by their direction. In performing this duty I think I shall best consult the wishes of the members of that convention by employing, as far as I can, the clear and explicit language of the interrogatories themselves, not deeming it necessary to enlarge upon subjects, the consideration and discussion of which has occupied a considerable portion of my public life. Instead, therefore, of troubling you with reasons in detail for my opinion on the bank, the distribution, and the veto questions, I shall have the honor of transmitting to you speeches delivered by me on these subjects, in the Senate of the United States, during the present Congress.

In the first place then, I am opposed to the chartering of a National Bank, or any other institution, by whatever name it may be called, authorized to issue bills of credit for banking purposes, or to regulate exchanges, believing any such institution to be both unconstitutional and highly inexpedient.

2. I am opposed to the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the several States of the Union.

3. If by a protective tariff you mean the leaving of any high tax upon imports than may be necessary to secure sufficient revenue for the purpose of sustaining an economical administration of the Government, then I am opposed to any such tariff. On this subject I cannot better present to you my views than by copying a few sentences from my remarks, made in the Senate of the U. States on the 27th August last, on the tariff bill. They are as follows:

I would upon the present, as upon almost every other occasion, have acted upon the principles of Gen. Jackson, a man nearly as much distinguished for sagacity and statesmanship, as for his courage and conduct on the field of battle. That illustrious old man, having the review and reduction of the tariff of 1834 distinctly in view, uses the following language, in his annual message of December of that year: 'The soundest maxims of public policy and the principles upon which our republican institutions are founded, recommend a proper adaptation of the revenue to the expenditure, and they also require that the expenditure shall be limited to what, by an economical administration, shall be consistent with the simplicity of the Government, and necessary to an efficient public service. In effecting this adjustment, it is due, in justice to the interests of the different States, and even to the preservation of the Union itself, that the protection afforded by existing laws to any branches of national industry should not exceed what may be necessary to counteract the regulations of foreign nations, and to secure a supply of those articles of manufacture essential to the national independence and safety in time of war.' In several of his previous messages to Congress, he avows similar principles, in terms still stronger; and in one of them he cites the authority of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, in their support.—This is my creed upon the subject of the tariff, and I am both willing and anxious to carry it out fairly in practice. I am willing to unite with my political friends from the North, the South, the East, and the West, in reducing the expenditures of the Government to the lowest point, consistently with the national honor, and national safety. I would not impose one dollar of duties on foreign imports, beyond what may be necessary to meet such an economical expenditure. In adjusting these duties, I shall never abandon the principle of discrimination in favor of such branches of home industry as may be necessary to secure a supply of those articles of manufacture essential to the national independence and safety in time of war,' and this more especially after such manufactures have been established at immense expense on the faith of your laws.—I would save them from sinking into ruin, by such a rate of discrimination as may be necessary to preserve them. I repeat that this is my creed; and it has always been the creed of the fathers of the democratic church. (Vide the Congressional Globe, for the session 1841-'42, page 951.)

4. I am opposed to an amendment of the Constitution of the U. States, still further limiting the veto power.'

5. I shall abide by the decision of a national convention of the democratic party, in the selection of a candidate for the Presidency; and shall give my support and influence to the election of the nominee of said convention.'

Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

QUAINT EDITORS.—There is a *Henn* in Iowa, a *Tiger* in Indiana, a *Coke* in Ohio—all democrats—the first is terribly cross when selling—the second death on coons, which are his entire diet, and the third a kind of tort, half suffocated to death by the ladies.—*Zachariah paper.*

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT
MARTIN VAN BUREN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.
(Subject to the decision of a National Convention.)

FOR GOVERNOR
JAMES WHITCOMB.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR
JESSE D. BRIGHT.

FOR CONGRESS, TENTH DISTRICT.
ANDREW KENNEDY.

DER DEUTSCHE BEOBACHTER.

We have made arrangements for getting the German type for the Beobachter from N. York, and expect to receive it soon after the opening of navigation; the first number will probably appear about the middle of May. Persons having lists of subscribers will please forward them to us by the 15th May. Editors will oblige by noticing this.



Tremendous Peal
of GENUINE DEMOCRATIC
THUNDER!

Democratic Majority
5,879!!

New York City Election.

New York City has nobly redeemed herself, and set an example which we trust will be followed from one end of the Union to the other.

At the recent charter election, Robert Morris (democrat) was elected Mayor by a greater majority than has ever been given in that city since the election of Gen. Jackson. His majority is

5,879!!!

and the Common Council stands—

26 Democrats to 8 Whigs.

Last year the whigs had a majority in the Common Council. This is, we suppose, highly gratifying to the whigs; they are great sticklers for "change," and we think they have got it to their heart's content. The whole number of votes given was nearly 45,000, being about 2000 more than was ever before polled in the city.—The democratic vote is greater by 3,099 than in 1840, and the whig vote 1437 less. As this large vote prevents the whigs from charging their defeat to their usual scape-goat General Apathy, they are pretending to attribute it to pipe-laying and illegal voting; they are well versed in these matters, and think the democrats might, as the whigs have often before, thus carried the election.

This is all fudge. The whigs know well enough that their defeat is owing to the returning of "sober second thought" of the people, and their growing dislike of whig and whiggery. The whigs distinctly avowed that this election was to open the campaign for "Harry of the West." His name was inscribed on their banners, and his principles set forth at their public meetings and in their papers, to receive an expression of the public will in his favor. This election was "to make or mar his fortune." This it has done most effectually. The voice of the greatest commercial city in the Union has been clearly and strongly expressed against whig and its leader. The last nail in Mr. Clay's political coffin has been driven. The tariff, the assumption hobby, and the other "obsolete ideas" of whiggery have received an unqualified condemnation.

We give below the vote cast for Mayor at this election:

MORRIS (Dem.)	SMITH (Whig)
1st Ward 818	959
2d " 472	710
3d " 747	1189
4th " 1364	889
5th " 1276	1303
6th " 1583	788
7th " 2052	1671
8th " 2262	2152
9th " 2238	1499
10th " 1750	1170
11th " 2002	638
12th " 924	507
13th " 1851	819
14th " 1646	968
15th " 786	1401
16th " 1849	1673
17th " 1881	1128
25,301	19,422
Morris' majority	5,879

BROOKLYN.—The Democratic candidate for Mayor is elected by a majority of 311. This city has hitherto been in the hands of the Whigs.

Thankful for small favors.—Many whig papers are making a terrible ado because a Whig has been elected mayor of Albany by a majority of 17,263. It is much less than their usual majority in that city. So few victories fall to their lot now-a-days, that the most trifling advantage is seized with the avidity with which a drowning man grasps a straw.

HATTI.—At the last accounts the revolution ary party had gained complete ascendancy.—President Boyer had abdicated, and left the island. He embarked on board an English ship of war for Jamaica.

CHASER.—The banks in the eastern cities refuse to receive the Spanish small change at its nominal value. Quarters are taken at 22 cents, shillings at 10 cents, and sixpences at 5 cents.

Temperance Fountain.—Our neighbor, Dr. Beecher has erected a soda fountain, and is now ready to furnish a refreshing and grateful beverage to his thirsty friends. His soda water cannot be excelled on either side of the mountains. When the hot weather fairly sets in we predict the doctor will have a great many calls.

HORSE THIEF.—On Saturday evening last, about dusk, a horse belonging to Mr. John Brigitte was stolen from the front of Mr. Timmons' tavern, by a fellow named Myers. Next morning it was discovered that he had taken the Van Wert road, and some citizens started in pursuit, and tracked him to within three miles of Van Wert. They then proceeded to Van Wert, in hopes of obtaining fresh horses and the assistance of the officers there to aid in the capture of thief. But though Myers was well known there as a desperate villain, and was believed to be secreted in the woods in that vicinity, no aid could be got!

Myers was seen leading a brace of pistols before taking the horse. A reward of \$25 is offered for the capture of the thief and return of the horse. The horse is six or seven years old, of a dark bay color, with a star in his forehead; and about 14 hands high.

"No foot, no fun!"—A Whig correspondent of the Times having conceived the idea "no root, no fun!" has kindly volunteered to supply the deficiency in the fun-making article. He is a very public spirited man, this same Whig; and this is not the first time he has relieved the dullness of our political squabbles by offering his invaluable services to make "fun," which otherwise, from the lack of the chief ingredient, we should have had to do without. Besides many previous acts of self-devotion, he furnished the necessary material for an abundance of "fun" during Mr. Kennedy's visit to this place; and at the late county coon-vention he was again on hand.

We hope the grand coon-vention which assembles here to-day will not overlook his claims to their favorable notice. If he do not get the nomination for Congress, it will conclusively prove one of two things: either that "republics" are ungrateful; or that the mirth-loving whigs of this region are too selfish to divide with Congress the fun this "Whig" supplies them with.

Wayne District.—Caleb B. Smith has been nominated by the wing convention as their candidate for Congress. The Whigs are great users of soft soap at elections, and as Caleb B. purchased that celebrated Brooklyn soap factory for the state, he was considered just the man for their use. There were 106 votes given, of which

Caleb B. Smith received 59
Samuel W. Parker " 32
James Rariden " 10
James Perry " 5

Oliver H. Smith has been elected Fence Viewer by his fellow citizens in Indianapolis. He is going through his degrees rapidly; from U.S. Senator to fence viewer at one step! If he continue to advance at this rate, how long will it take him to reach the top round of fame's ladder?

CHINA.—There has been a serious riot in Canton, arising out of the dislike of the Chinese to having foreigners among them. Several English factories and warehouses were pillaged and set on fire; the authorities made but feeble efforts to suppress the tumult. Sir H. Pottinger, the English commander arrived in Canton during the disturbance. He has made an arrangement with the Chinese authorities, in which they agree to indemnify the sufferers. The Celestials will find this an expensive amusement.

Jacob Shipman, a messenger employed by the bankers and brokers of New York and Philadelphia to convey money between the two cities, has absconded with from one to two hundred thousand dollars of his employers' money in his possession. He has been long in this employ, and so great was the confidence in his integrity that for a day or two after his absence was discovered it was supposed that he had been robbed and murdered. It is now ascertained that after leaving Philadelphia for New York, he quitted the cars at Trenton, and returned by a private conveyance to Philadelphia, and there took a place, under an assumed name, in the cars for Pittsburgh. Nothing further had been heard from him at the latest dates. Some wiseacres are setting up the plea of insanity for him, because he only took the paltry sum of one or two hundred thousand dollars, although he has frequently been entrusted with much larger sums, which he faithfully delivered!

It is understood that Judge Kilgore will not oppose him, and that Dr. Thompson will be his competitor. This may be the case.

Our own opinion, however, is that this is a race upon the politic chess board, and that Kilgore WILL yet be the candidate.

Kilgore has denounced the project of the assumption of State debts, and has been lauded therfor, and particularly by the junto, who announce their entire confidence in his political integrity.

Dr. Thompson, on his subject is his antipode; his vote in the Legislature, and his labored speech there sustained it.

This being the case, the junto cannot place confidence in his political integrity;

unless, as in 1840, they have no distinctive principles, and as that time, are disposed to all things to all men! How they will reconcile those conflicting opinions of their leaders, we must leave to the developments of old father Time!

TWENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

The following are the results of the election for members of the 28th Congress, so far as they have yet been held.

New Congress Old Congress.

W. D. W. D.

Louisiana, 2 1 2 1

Missouri, 5 9 2

Georgia, 8 1 1

Arkansas, 1 1 1

New York, 10 24 19 21

Delaware, 1 1 1

Massachusetts*# 2 5 1

South Carolina, 7 1 8

N. Hampshire 4 5

Connecticut, 4 6

17 56 43 39

Whig loss 26; Democratic gain 17. Making a difference of 43 in the relative strength of parties.

*4 vacancies.

Hallucination.—To imagine that a shake of the hand, or an enquiry after the wife and children, will command a vote. Or that a sycophant's preparation of soft soap, can be palmed upon the poor man for pure friendship.—Whig paper.

We hope the coons have discovered this by experience, as it will be very likely to make a lasting impression. We have hopes from this symptom of returning reason, that the scenes of 1840 may never be re-enacted.

A narrow escape.—The Richmond Compiler or Friday, says:

Some of the officers of the navy are now in our city, for the purpose of inspecting and proving the new cannon cast for the Government at Tredegar foundry. The process of proving has been going on for two or three days past. On Wednesday, a ball from one of the cannon glanced across the upper part of the Bell Isle, and passed through the cotton-factory on the opposite side of the river. It passed over the head of one of the factory girls, who was sitting at her work. Had she been standing, it would have taken off her head. Quite a narrow escape. Precautions will be taken to prevent the intrusion of habeas corpus, being doubtless aided by these balls."

CALCULATIONS OF THE ENEMY
—THEIR MISTAKEN NOTIONS
—FINAL SUCCESS OF DEMOCRACY CERTAIN.

The bethaberas of the federalists, in regard to the democratic party and its supposed action, are affording a vast deal of merriment to those who sail under the banner of every thing for the cause—nothing for men. To hear the federal croakers talk about the difficulties, prospect of division, &c. (mere phantoms starting up in their imagination) in the Democratic party, a silent observer of political events, would fancy to himself that such things did not actually exist. No matter how many men may be spoken of, in connection with the Presidency, and their claims urged, still there will be no difference in the Democratic party as to principles and policy. One man—and the choice of the whole party. All true Democrats, in every section of the Union, have already resolved to a quiesce in the general good—asking only a fair nomination, and the will of the people to be justly represented. With union, harmony and principle, success will be the result. The triumph will be complete, and government be restored to Jeffersonian purity. The New York Evening Post, gives us the following gratifying intelligence, indicative of a spirit of good feeling alive throughout the country:

From every part of the country in which there has been any expression of opinion, but one feeling seems to inspire the democratic party on the subject of harmony and union. So strong has been this feeling, that in some quarters there has appeared a more than usual impulse to express it, and every where its expression has been attended with a resolution to abide by such a course as shall secure this happy result. Indeed we have seen nowhere the exclamations of any mistrust, or estranged feeling. This is especially gratifying, as occurring at a time when there is so much division and hostility among our opponents. They are so separated by factions, that no single principle of operation controls them, except opposition to the Democrats. So dark is this picture on their side, that they look away with the hope of finding like divisions among their opponents.

There are no grounds for division in the Democratic party. There are no conflicts of principle among its members. There is no disagreement respecting the measures or the policy to be adopted in the conduct of the national affairs. What else remains is a matter of individuals. And it is the measure for which the party first contends with an affection stronger than for men. No exertions on the part of our opponents, no temptations of power, or offers of favor can loosen and cause to wave those thick masses which compose the ranks of the Democracy.—*Repub. Times.*

Mr. Kennedy justified every vote he gave in Congress, which they had denounced him, and in his dissection of the three subjects—the protective Tariff, National Bank, and the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, he used the scalpel with a skilful hand. We have seldom, if ever, noticed as much improvement in any public man in the same space of time, as was exhibited in the language, the manner, and the matter contained in Mr. Kennedy's addresses.

United States Calendar for 1842.

President, JOHN TYLER.

Vice President, W. P. MANGUM.

Cabinet—Secretary of State, Daniel Webster; Treasury, Walter Forward; War, John C. Calhoun; Navy, Abel P. Upshur.

Postmaster General, C. A. Wickliffe.

Attorney General, Hugh S. Legare.

Com'r of Patents, H. L. Ellsworth.

Com'r of Land Office, Thomas H. Blake.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice, Roger B. Taney. Associate Justices, Joseph Story, Smith Thompson, John McLean, Henry Baldwin, James M. Wayne, P. V. Daniels, John McKinley, and John Catron.

Reporter, Richard Peters. Clerk, William T. Carroll. Marshal, Alexander Hunter.

Indiana State Register.

SAMUEL BIGGER, Governor;

SAMUEL HALL, Lieutenant Governor;

WILLIAM SHEETS, Secretary of State;

MORRIS MORRIS, Auditor of State;

GEORGE H. DUNN, Treasurer;

E. M. HUNTINGTON, U. S. Dist. Judge;

C. CUSHING, U. S. District Attorney;

H. BASSETT, Clerk;

ROBERT HANNA, U. S. Marshal;

ISAAC BLACKFORD, CHARLES DEWEY, JEREMY

AN SULLIVAN, Judges of the Supreme Court;

P. H. CORCORAN, Clerk.

County Commissioners sit on the first Monday of March, June, September and December.

Probate Court sits on the second Monday in February, May, August and November.

S. S. MORSE, Auditor of Allen Co., T. K. BRADENHARD, Treasurer, do. Offices, in public building, corner Main Street and Public Square.

P. G. JONES, Clerk of Circuit Court—Office in the second story of Barnett & Hanna's brick building, Columbia street.

R. E. FLEMING, Recorder. Office on Clinton Street, one door north of the Bank.

Fort Wayne City Council meets first Monday in each month. Henry Lotz, Mayor; Wm. Lytle, City Recorder; Office, east of Treasurer's.

Fort Wayne Branch Bank. S. Hanna, President; H. McCullough, Cashier; M. W. Hubbell, Teller. Notes for discount to be offered on Tuesdays.

New School.

E. H. MURRAY, would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne, that he has opened his school in the vicinity of Ewing's Addition; at what is known as Tinkham's school house, on the common, near to his residence.—Experience in the tuition and rearing of youth, justifies the idea on the part of the teacher, of giving satisfaction.

TERMS.—For Orthography, Spelling, Reading and writing, \$2.50 per quarter. Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography, \$3 per quarter.

Wooden Ware Baskets &c. CEDAR and common tubs; wooden bowls, &c. Also a variety of Ladies Travelling and other Baskets! HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

County Orde's taken at Par At this office on newspaper and printing accounts, if offered during the present month, food and most kinds of Produce will be taken fair market price.

November 12, 1842.

Lafayette Flour.

ON commission, a superior lot of Superfine Flour from the Lafayette Mills. S. HINTON.

Drugs & Medicines. THE subscribers have on hand a general assortment of Medicines which they will sell low, consisting in part of the following:

Epsom and Glauber Salts.

Cream Tartar.

Sulphur.

Castor Oil & Olive do.

Turkey Opium.

Sulph. Quinine.

Rhubarb.

Paregoric.

Bateman's drops.

Nerve and bone Liniment,

Senna & Manna.

HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

Jan. 28, 1843.

Medical Notice.

DOCTORS THOMPSON & STURGUS respectively inform the citizens of Ft. Wayne and vicinity, that they will continue the practice of MEDICINE & SURGERY in all their various branches. Office next door to Compart and Scott's, and nearly opposite the store of L. G. & R. F. Jones.

L. G. THOMPSON
C. E. STURGIS,

Fort Wayne March 20 1841.

Cabinet Furniture. THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne and its vicinity that they are now carrying on the CABINETMAKING BUSINESS.

Their shop is on Calhoun street in the building occupied in part by Andrew Emingers as a chair factory, where they will be happy at all times to wait upon all who may favor them with their custom. Their ware shall not be surpass'd in quality by any manufactured in the place.

Old furniture repaired and polished in the best manner at short notice.

F. SMALLHOUSE

C. FINK.

Fort Wayne, March 10, 1843.

Furniture and Chairs for sale, or exchanged for Country Produce.

PRICES TO SUIT THE HARD TIMES!!!

F. P. TINCKHAM invites the farmers to call at his old establishment, west of R. W. Taylor's store, on Columbia-street, and see the quality and prices of his chairs and Furniture. A general assortment will be constantly kept on hand.

Black Walnut,

White Walnut or Butternut, and Curled Sugar or Maple, to be delivered at Ewing's mill on Cedar creek. Thompson & Miller's, Dealer dam; O'Dowd's, Browning's or Fairfield's, or St. Mary's Bayless, on Abbie; Stinson, New Haven; the Mills in town or on the bank of the Canal within 10 miles of Fort Wayne.

Dec. 31, 1842.

Bedstead, Wheel, and Chair Factory. THE undersigned, have entered into partnership in the above business under the name and style of J. & J. MILLER. Their shop is one door east of the Bank, on Main-street, where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of the above named articles, which they will offer to be well made and of the best material, and cheaper than ever furnish lumber, or country produce.

Orders from distance will meet no attention.

JOHNSTON MILLER,

JOHN M. MILLER.

Fort Wayne, Dec. 14.

PROSPECTUS TO THE NEW VOLUME OF THE United States Magazine.

AND
Democratic Review,
VOLUME XI., COMMENCING JULY, 1842.

SOME L. O'CALLAGAN, Editor.

BY an increase in the number of pages, and by an alteration in its typographical arrangement, the quantity of matter heretofore furnished to the readers of the Democratic Review, will be increased in its future numbers about SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

The Editor expects valuable aid to his own force, during the course of the coming year, from a number of the most able men of the great Democratic Party—together with that of others, in its purely literary department, to which the same political designation is not to be applied. Among them may be particularly named:

Barnard, J. F. Cooper, Amasa Kendall, Whittier, Sedgwick, Gilpin, Butler, Park Godwin, Hawthorne, Davy, Faulkner, A. H. Everett, Brownson, Cameron, J. L. Stevens, Tilden, Taft, Emerson, Bryant, C. J. Ingerman, Miss Sedgwick.

The Monthly Financial and Commercial articles, which have frequently been pronounced by the most intelligent critics during the past year in themselves alone worth the subscription to the work, will be continued from the same able hand.

An arrangement has been made, by which the Boston QUARTERLY REVIEW, edited by Mr. Brownson, will be merged in the Democratic Review, the latter being furnished to the subscribers of the former, and Mr. Brownson being a frequent and regular contributor to its pages.

It is proper to state, that Mr. Brownson's articles will be marked by his name—though to most readers they would doubtless reveal themselves by their internal evidence; and that it has been agreed under the circumstances that these contributions shall be independent of the usual liabilities to editorial revision and control—the author alone having a similar responsibility for whatever peculiarity of view they may contain, as though appearing in the original work, which has been heretofore edited with such distinguishing ability by himself.

Among other attractive papers in preparation for the forthcoming volume, will be found some personal sketches, reminiscences, and anecdotes of the private life of General Jackson, from the pen of an intimate friend and member of his Cabinet.

The Portraits with which it is intended to illustrate the numbers of the ensuing year, and which will be executed in a fine style of engraving, by J. L. Dick, of this city, are those of Col. R. M. Johnson, o. Kentucky, Hon. Silas Wright of New York,

John C. Calhoun, of S. Carolina, T. H. Benton, of Missouri, R. J. Walker, of Mississippi, Theodore Sedgwick, of Mass., C. C. Campbellre, of New York, Governor Dorr, Rhode Island, Porter, of Penn.

With two or three of the most eminent members of the great Liberal Party of Europe, from different countries; or else of others of "home production," according to the facility of portrait from abroad.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The subscribers having assumed the publication of the above magazine, pledge themselves that it shall be promptly issued on the first of each month, in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and Washington. It will be sent by the most rapid conveyances to every different town in the interior where subscribers may reside. The facilities afforded by the extensive Publishing business of the undersigned enable them to make this promise, which shall be punctually fulfilled.

To promote the proper objects in view, and relying upon the united support of the Democratic party, as well as others, the price of subscription is fixed at the low rate of Five Dollars per annum, in all cases in advance; while in mechanical arrangement, and in size, quantity of matter &c. The United States Magazine will be placed on a par, at least with the leading monthly journals of England. Each number will contain one hundred and twelve pages, closely printed in double columns, from foreign type, cast expressly for the purpose, and upon fine white paper; thus giving to the work an increase in the amount of matter over seventy-five per cent. The portraits for the coming year, one of which will be executed on steel in an effective and finished style, by J. L. Dick, which will be accompanied with an original biography; a feature in the plan which it would be impossible to give in a work of this kind, without the most liberal and extensive support—as they could not be furnished without an outlay at least \$2,500 per annum.

Any person taking four copies, or becoming responsible for four subscribers, will be entitled to a fifth copy gratis.

Committees or Societies on remitting to the publishers \$50 in current New York funds can receive thirteen copies of the work.

Persons residing in the country who may wish to receive the work by mail, can have it punctually forwarded, strongly enveloped, by remitting the amount of subscription to the publishers.

Rentments may be made by enclosing the money and mailing the same in the presence of a postmaster. Bank notes that pass current in business generally, in the state of New York, will be received.

All communications for the Editor to be addressed (post paid) to J. & J. H. G. LANGLEY, Publishers, 4w 57 Chatham street New York.

THE PRESENT SEASON.

It should be remembered at this season of the year, that our bodies are more liable to become diseased than at any other period; because the sudden changes of the weather, by acting as they do upon the constitution and quality of the Blood, produce a full state of Blood, and other fluids which generate corruption, and not infrequently death. It is an established truth, that no pain or sickness can be experienced except from the presence of depraved humors which if not positively corrupt, soon become so if not speedily removed from the body. On the first feeling of pain or sickness, the body must have a vegetable cleansing in order to prevent fatal disease; because by taking a preventive course we do not debilitate the natural functions of the body, but rather strengthen and assist them:

DR. BRANDRETH'S External Remedy, or Liniment, WHICH, by its extraordinary powers, abtracts pains or soreness; thus pains, sinews, swelling, rheumatic pains or stiffness, stiffness of the joints, tumors, unnatural hardness, stiff neck, sore throat, cramp, contractions of the muscles, scrofulous enlargements, tender feet, and every description of injury affecting the exterior of the human frame are cured or relieved by him never to be sufficiently extolled.

CERTIFICATE:

The following letter from Major Gen. Sanford to the qualities of the External Remedies, peaks volumes:

New York, Feb. 9, 1842.
Dear Sir: Will you oblige me with another bottle of your excellent Liniment? It is certainly the best of the kind I have ever seen. It has cured entirely my son's knee, about which I was so uneasy, and I have found it productive of immediate relief in several cases of external injury in my family. A few evenings since, my youngest child was seized with a violent attack of croup which was entirely removed in 20 minutes, by rubbing her chest and throat freely with the External Remedy. I think they ought to manufacture this Liniment for general use, instead of confining the use of it, as you have done, to your particular acquaintances.

C. W. SANFORD.
Dr B Brandreth, 241 Broadway New York.
The following are the only agents in Allen County:
Fort Wayne—J. W. Townley,
El River—J. Harmon,
Marion—D. McLain,

Sept. 10, 1842. 116m.

SHAWLS.—Large assortment, of various styles and qualities.

HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

FLANNELS & BLANKETS.—Red, Yellow and White Flannels. Mackinaw, Rose and Horse Blankets, &c.

HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

NEW CASH STORE.

HAMILTON & WILLIAMS have just received, and are now opening in Colerick's new brick store, corner of Columbia and Clinton Streets, a general assortment of

DRY Goods and Groceries, Hardware, &c.

Consisting in part of Broad Cloths of various qualities Beaver and Pilot Cloths, plain and fancy Casimères, Sattinets, Kentucky Lace, Vestings, Blankets, Flannels, French and English Merinos, Figured Orleans Cloth of various patterns. Ali Pacha cloths, worsted Seringes and Ginghams, Mousselin, lace Linenes, Bobinet, Laces, artificial Ribbons, a variety of shawls, with an assortment of Hosiery and Gloves.

Sheeting, Batting, Wicking, and Cotton Yarn—Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes of every description

Hand-saws, Axes, Chisels, Augurs, Locks, Nails, Latches, Butts, Screws, &c. Traces and Log Chains. Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Chocolate, Spice, Tapico, Raisins, Starch, Saturizer, Indigo, Spermaceti, Candles and Soap.

An amount of Queensland & China. They are also receiving from Pittsburgh a full supply of Window Glass, and best Japanned Iron and Nail of every size. Also, Lake Salt direct from the works at Syracuse. All of which will be sold low for cash.

Wheat or other produce that will bear shipment taken for goods.

Fort Wayne, Sep. 1842.

"On his own Hook."

JAC MARSH would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has taken a

shop two doors north of Evans & Lindenberger's, near the upper canal bridge, where he intends to carry on the COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON MANUFACTURE, in its branches. His ware shall always be made of the best materials and in the best manner; and what is of some consequence in time, it shall be sold at the lowest rates. He would invite those who wish to purchase any articles in his line to give him a call.

All kinds of country produce, flour, pork, old copper, pewter, beeswax, tallow, and Ginseng will be taken in payment for ware, but no trust.

Fort Wayne, Feb. 10, 1842.

MACKEREL. No. 1 and 2, a prime article.

Jan. 14. B. SAUNDERS.

Turned down at their shop.

JOHNSTON MILLER, JOHN M. MILLER.

Turning done at their shop.

TURNING done at their shop.